

"The machines I made out there did the work", Mr Perrigo said, "but they were bulky and bunglesome and got out of order easily.

"Other things than getting rid of bulk bothered me, too. My early machines were affected by passing air currents. Power would increase when I fanned the machine or when a person walked past it, and decrease when the atmosphere was calm.

"The machine I have now gives a steady flow of current, whether in the basement, 14,000 feet in the air, in a motor car or on a fast moving train. The copper pegs in the wooden block do that."

The Completed Machine ~

The Perrigo consists of only four parts: two lead plates, a wooden block and a coil of copper wire. The coil that Mr Perrigo says will deliver 500 horsepower is 10 inches across, 4 inches high, of solid copper. Fine copper wire is wound smoothly about neat rows of copper stays, hardly larger than a toothpick, but longer, as long as the coil is high. The wire is connected in many devious ways. In those connections is the secret of the mysterious power.

The lead plates for this size Perrigo are a foot square. On each plate are 100 spring coils of copper wire, spaced in rows, an inch apart. The plates appear identical, but are different in the way the connections of hair-like copper wire run from one coil to another.

The wooden block is a foot square, also, and an inch thick. One hundred copper plugs run through the block, spaced just as the coils on the lead plates are spaced. Each plug is a bundle of copper stays, making a contact.

That is all there is to the Perrigo, so far as anyone can see. Complete, the 500 horsepower size weighs 87 and one-half pounds. There are no moving parts.

A Perrigo to operate an ordinary size motor car need be no larger than a 1-pound coffee can", Mr Perrigo said. "A size to provide all the current needed to heat and light a 5-room house will go into the can. The different sizes can be made to furnish any desired voltage, and either direct or alternating current, by a slight change in the wiring."

The Inventor Explains It ~

Trying to avoid technical terms, difficult business for an engineer, Mr Perrigo explained his invention this way:

"The device is a generator as truly as the power-driven rotary generator in any power plant. Those generators don't actually 'make' electricity. They condense it from the air. So does the Perrigo. But it does it through the system of wiring, rather than revolutions through a magnetic field. I get my starting point from the air by breaking up the ether waves. The coils on the lead plates do that. I know why they do. It's the way they are connected, one from the other. That's my secret.

"They do break up the ether waves, gathering electricity and conducting it into the big coil underneath. That's the generator. Its size and the way it is wired determines the voltage, the horsepower. Outgoing wires from this coil take the 'juice' where you want it and it is there when you want it."

Mr Perrigo has great plans for his electric 'chore boy' and great faith in it.

"It will replace every other source of power, light and heat", he predicts. "It means the doom of the steam engine, the end to coal mining, to the cutting of timber for fuel. It means petroleum will be used only for lubrication. It means smokeless, sootless cities. It means chimneys will disappear from housetops. It means cheap power for the farmer, the reclamation of much country that cannot be irrigated now because power is not available."

What Other Persons Think ~

Mr Perrigo is able to impart his faith to others, too. The enthusiasm of persons who have seen the device work is second only to that of Mr Perrigo himself.

S.W. Fries, an electrical engineer, and district sales manager here for the Economy Fuse and Manufacturing Company, saw the Perrigo first about three months ago.

"When I heard about the machine through Dr McDowell, I told him it couldn't be done", Mr Fries said the other day. "I've been converted. I don't know how it works, but it does. Its possibilities are too big to grasp. Its use will mean a new age in industry. I believe Mr Perrigo will be the most widely known inventor in the world as soon as his device comes into general use, and he will become one of the world's most wealthy men, just from returns which already seem assured."

"Mr Perrigo gets enough electricity from somewhere to knock him unconscious", Dr O.W. Butler (3700 Benton Blvd) pointed out. "I've been called to his house many times in the last four years to revive him, and once I carried him out of his basement. He has worked at his experiments as long as four days and nights without sleep --- worked until his health is broken and his constitution is a bundle of jagged nerves."

"How are you going to manufacture your machine and get it on the market?" Mr Perrigo was asked when he asserted there was no stock for sale and he was seeking no financial aid.

"Responsible backers are furnishing all the money I need for experiments, models for the patent office and other work I'm doing now", he answered.

"As soon as one final amendment to my patent application is approved I'll be ready to permit motor car manufacturers to make the Perrigo in their own plants, charging them a small royalty on each machine. They will be eager for it when they see what it is. This will provide funds enough in a short time for my associates and myself to being to manufacture the machines for home use.

"We don't expect to sell the Perrigo. We will lease them on the same plan the telephone companies use for their machines, charging a monthly rent, probably about \$3 for a 5-room cottage size. That's cheap enough, isn't it, for all heat and light and power?"

"I've always said I never would sell out to any big corporation. My invention is for the benefit of the poor amn. Even on that basis I'll get more money out of it than I can ever use."

The Householder's Point of View ~

Mr Perrigo explained that it will not be necessary for the householder who desires the Perrigo installed to buy an expensive electric furnace, electric range or any special equipment.

"A gas range can be wired through the pipes which now carry gas", he said. "It will be necessary only to replace the gas burners with electric heating plates and install snap switches where the gas valves are now. A furnace can be fitted in the same way, by removing the grate. No change will be necessary with the lights. The new machine will be installed where the meter is now. That's all."

"When one man has a machine, won't it be possible for his neighbors to come in, see how it works, and manufacture their own?" Mr Perrigo was asked.

"No", he answered, "Each one will be sealed, just as the electric meter is sealed. To break the seal will put it out of order and the subscriber will have to call for a 'trouble' man. Anyway, if a man would take one apart he couldn't put it back together again without my drawings and blueprints. That's my secret and I'll keep it."

A Demonstration ~

When a visitor expressed a desire to see a machine actually produce light or power or heat, Mr Perrigo acquiesced. He went to the basement and returned almost immediately, bearing a boxlike affair, mounted on a little platform. A small electric motor, light sockets and switches were on the platform. The top of the box was glass. Through it Mr Perrigo pointed out parts of the machine inside.

Mr Perrigo fastened the loose ends of two wires that extended from the box to the connection posts of the motor and pushed a switch button. The motor started at once. The inventor said he had not changed the machine or even opened the box, which was closed with screws since he made it five years ago.

Kansas City Star (March 27, 1922) ~

"Can't Use His Invention"

Patent Laws Prevent Demonstration, H.E. Perrigo Tells Inquirer ~

Miami, OK --- To *The Star*: "In your paper of January 15 there appeared a wonderful story relating to the invention of Harry E. Perrigo, an electrical engineer of Kansas City, of a device to generate electrical energy.

"One got the impression from reading the story that Mr Perrigo's device was a demonstrated success, that it had been patented, and that he was practically ready to permit its manufacture as a source of power.

"It was a whale of a story and interested me, for it seemed if it were true that his device was destined to have as far-reaching influence on the human race in the future as the grain binder and the gas engine had had in the past.

"I wrote to various publications devoted to mechanics and electricity, seeking further information. None knew anything about it. One said no such device had been patented, another that a vast amount of research and experimentation had been done in an effort to develop such

a device and that the only result had been failure.

"I would like to know if Mr Perrigo's device has been patented and if he is prepared at the present time to demonstrate it in a convincing way."

The story of Mr Perrigo's invention was printed in the Star as the record of an ambitious and interesting enterprise. The apparent success of the device was vouched for by persons who had seen the machine in operation and were convinced it produced the results Mr Perrigo claimed for it.

Questioned recently as to new developments, Mr Perrigo said there could be no new mechanical developments.

"The machine has been developed to a state as near perfect as I can make it, for two years", he said. "I am waiting for the patent office to take final action. My applications have been approved and investigation has shown no conflicting patents on record. The rest is simply a matter of routine work in the patent office. As soon as the final patents are granted I'll be ready to manufacture the Perrigo.

"I can't give a demonstration without going to considerable trouble to set the machine up. Of can't keep it set up, nor even use it in my home, because technically that would amount to 'commercial use' and would interfere with the granting of patent rights."

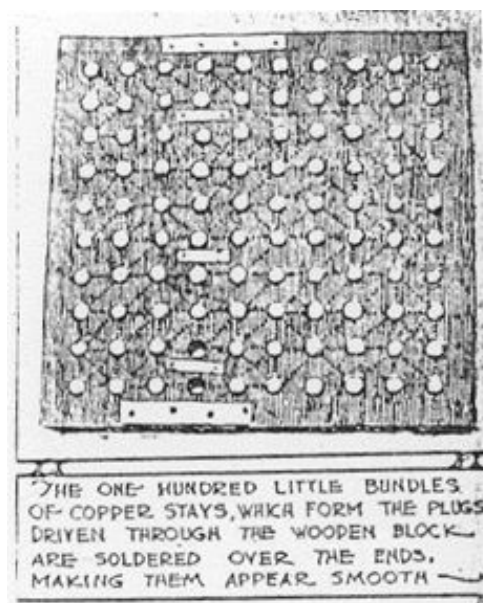
(1) Harry E. Perrigo, the inventor of a "free energy" device which he believes will revolutionize all industry ~



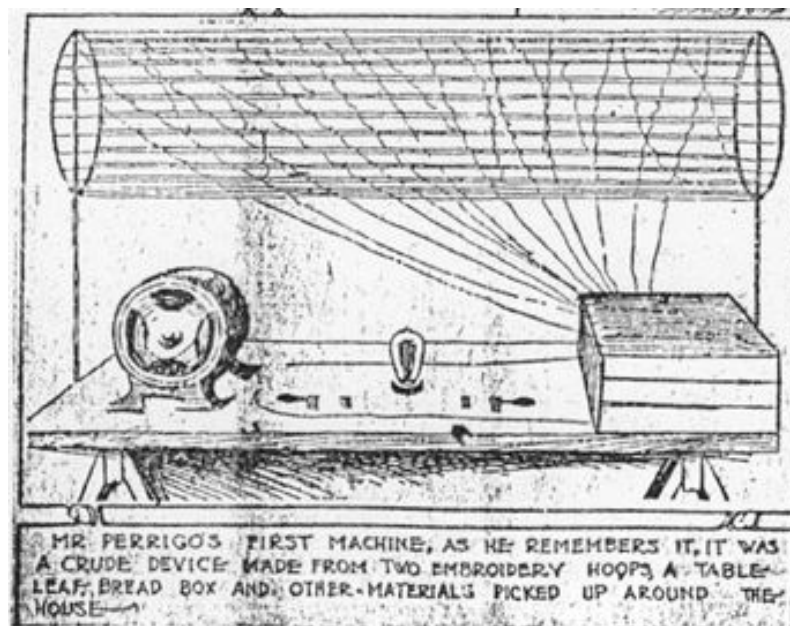
(2) Here, Perrigo says, is his secret: the 100 little spring coils of copper wire break up the aether waves and conduct the electricity they gather into the big generating coil. There are two of these plates, identical in appearance but different in wiring.



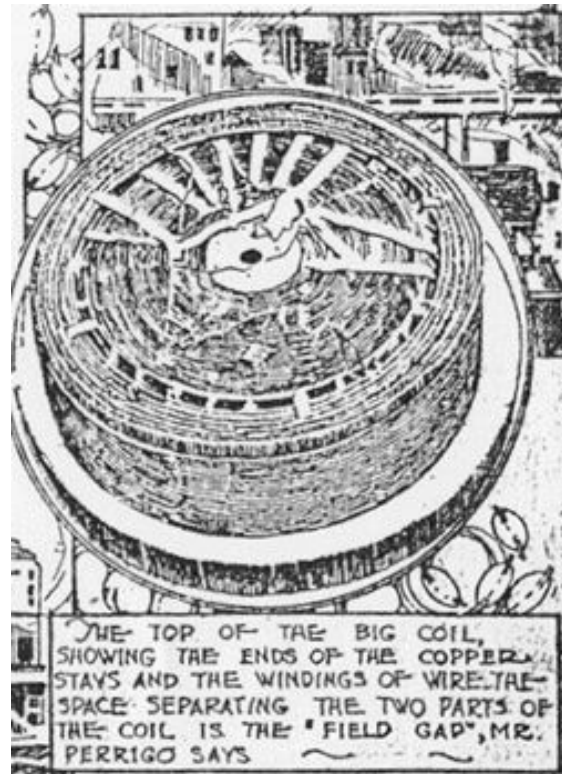
(3) The 100 little bundles of copper stays form the plugs driven through the wooden block are soldered over the ends, making them appear smooth.



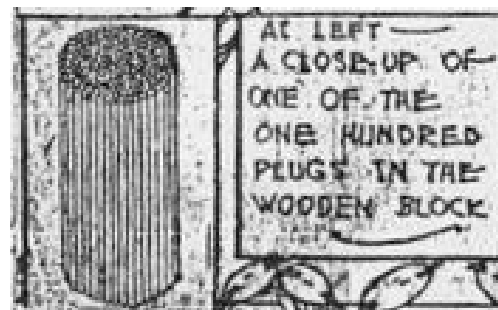
(4) Mr. Perrigo's first machine, as he remembers it, was a crude device made from two embroidery hoops, a table leaf, bread box and other materials picked up around the house.



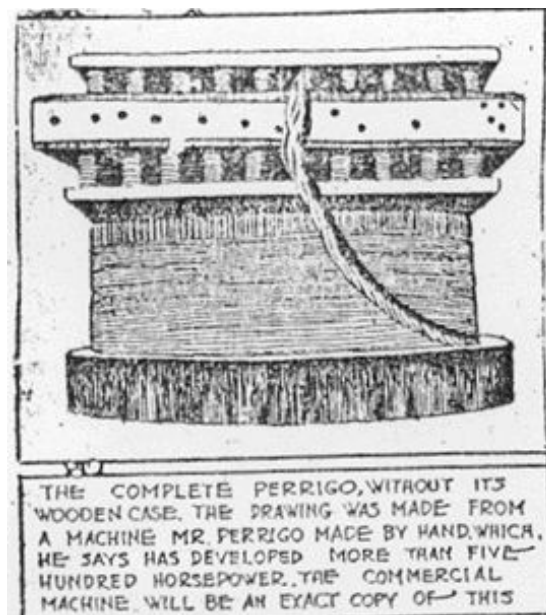
(5) The top of the big coil, showing the ends of the copper stays and the windings of wire. The space separating the two parts of the coil are the "field gap", Mr. Perrigo says.



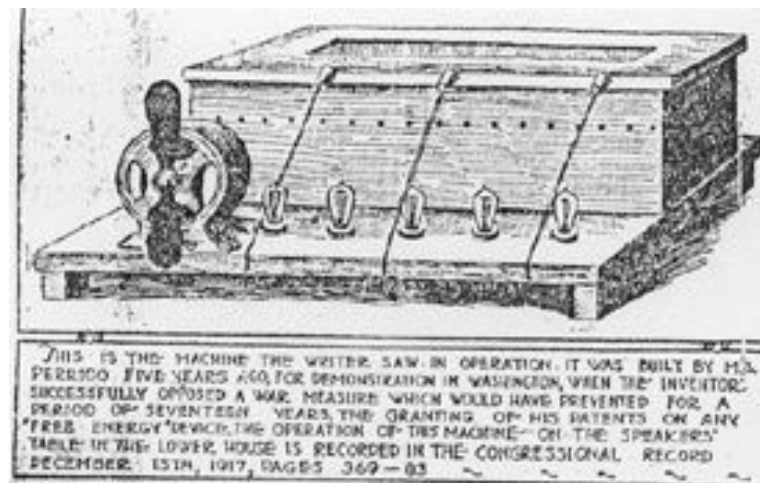
(6) At left, a closeup of one of the 100 plugs in the wooden block.



(7) The complete Perrigo, without its wooden case. The drawing was made from a machine Mr. Perrigo made by hand which, he says, has developed more than 500 horsepower. The commercial machine will be an exact copy of this.



(8) This is the machine the writer saw in operation. It was built by Mr. Perrigo 5 years ago for demonstration in Washington, when the inventor successfully opposed a war measure which would have prevented for a period of 17 years the granting of his patents on any "free energy" device. The operation of this machine, on the speaker's table in the lower House, is recorded in the *Congressional Record*, December 15, 1917, pages 369-383. [Actually, pp. 357-372]



Kansas City Journal (August 7, 1927), page 1 ~

"Power Drawn From Air Propels Auto Over K.C. Streets"

Inventor Claims Tiny Motor Will Drive Plane Around World, Doing Away With Transportation of Fuel

A motor car was driven 40 miles an hour in Kansas City yesterday on power drawn from the air.

A device making this feat possible was demonstrated after years of rebuffs and failures by its inventors, Harry Perrigo, 1116 Bennington Avenue, in the presence of Col, Paul Henderson, Chicago, vice president of the National Air Transport Inc., air mail contractors.

"It is the greatest invention since the stone age", was Col. Henderson's comment.

Lou E. Holland, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who saw the demonstration with Col. Henderson, was enthusiastic over the invention and said he believed it would have a great effect on public utilities if it can ever be brought into general use.

Coils Gather Power ~

The device consists of a plate 14 inches square which, by a multiple arrangement of connected copper coils, it was explained, attracts electric current from the air.

The electricity thus trapped passes through a generator and to a regular direct current motor, which was connected to the transmission shaft of the car.

Mr Perrigo has been working on the device more than 10 years. Three years ago he suffered a nervous breakdown and has been back at his workshop only two months.

While photographers focused their cameras, Mr Perrigo and his wife entered his roadster in which the device was installed. He turned a switch and the motor hummed.

The inventor sat silent, listening. Then he threw in the clutch gently. The car moved away with only the sound of the cogs, whining softly as they meshed. He threw it into high and sped away.

At the corner of 10th Street and Bennington Avenue, near his home, he stopped the machine while movie cameramen ground their machines. Then he backed it and turned around, stopping in the middle of the street.

Later Mr Perrigo took the car out for a spin. It breezed along at 40 miles an hour.

"100 Just As Easy" ~

"I could make it go 100 miles an hour just as easily", the inventor remarked, "if it were not for the danger of hurting someone."

The total weight of the motor, generator and controls is about 86 pounds, according to the inventor. In the rear of the car are reduction coils, because the device is five times too powerful for the work of pulling the car, Mr Perrigo said.

The proper motor for a Reo car will not weigh more than 30 pounds", he said. "The motor to run a Chevrolet will weigh not more than 10 pounds. An airplane motor would weigh around 50 pounds, and with that motor the air traveler could go around the world without waiting."

Col. Henderson walked around the machine, inspecting it.

"What it would mean to my airplanes", he said, "--- no weight for motors, no space for gas, no motor trouble."

Like other spectators, he had difficulty in believing what he saw.

The work of bringing the invention to its present state of development has been the story of a lone man working with the unknown, usually meeting with discouragement.

Congress Wouldn't Believe ~

Five years ago, the inventor took one of his electric motors to Washington, set the boxlike contrivance on the speaker's stand in Congress and ran a motor and five lights with it. They called it an infernal machine.

Even now, when he is seeking patents for his invention, the patent office refuses to believe the principles he advances are possible.

"The machine has been taken up in an airplane 10,000 feet and it operated the same as if it were on the ground", Mr Perrigo said. "It has been tried out in hot places and cold places."

He pictures it as power for every purpose --- the farm, the factory, the office, doing away with coal, gas, cost of water power and the cumbersome weight of engines.

The models of the machine now are being kept in bank vaults.

Mr Holland is convinced, after two weeks investigation, that the invention is genuine.

Kansas City Journal (August 8, 1927), p. 3 ~

"Perrigo Dreams Of Aiding Humanity With Ether Wave Machine"

Inventor Declares Generator, When Patented, Shall Not Be "Hogged" or "Shelved", But World Will Reap Benefits Of Cheap Power.

Homes lighted and meals cooked for a cost of \$5 per month; motor cars operating with a quart of lubricating oil about once every six months and a little grease in the rear axles and yet damaging no existing corporations by the working of these revolutions.

These are the dreams of H.E. Perrigo, 1116 Bennington Avenue, inventor of the Perrigo ether wave generator.

Lou E. Holland, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Col. Paul Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc., are convinced his invention is practical.

Mr Holland, Mr Henderson and newspaper men Saturday witnessed a demonstration in which Mr Perrigo drove a motor car on electric power generated from the air.

"It is too early yet to talk to manufacturing the invention", Mr Holland said yesterday. "The patent rights must be perfected in both the United States and foreign countries. Also, it must be made clear that nothing will be done to demoralize present power manufacturing."

Mr Perrigo's invention is the result of more than 12 years labor on the part of the inventor.

"Twelve years ago I conceived the idea that the generation of power from ether waves was possible, while I was employed on the power plant at Pee Dee, NC, where some wires not connected with anything that was 'live' seemed to be generating power", Mr Perrigo said yesterday.

"After more than a year of experimenting I finally produced light in a bulb about the size of those used in flash lights. Now in my laboratory I light three 300 watt globes from a wire no larger than the thread which holds the button on a man's overcoat.

"Three times in my experiments I was knocked unconscious because I did not know how much power it would generate.

"The invention has been tested under all conditions. It has been strapped to the running board of a locomotive running between Kansas City and Chicago, it has been tested in an airplane at a height of 12,000 feet. It will generate power anywhere that air circulates.

"With the invention every home will have its own power plant and all the electricity needed for any purpose can be provided at a roughly estimated cost of \$5 per month.

"The Kansas City Public Service company, for instance, could afford to install these plants because they would eliminate the enormous overhead which is the principal expense of such companies."

Both Mr Perrigo and Mr Holland made it plain that the invention will not be permitted to upset the electrical world. No one will be given exclusive rights of its use, they said.

"Any person or any manufacturer can use the invention who will pay the royalty fees", Mr Perrigo explained. "No one will be permitted to 'hog' the invention and no one can purchase it and shelve it.

"I have no doubt that it will bring me more money than Mrs Perrigo and I will need to supply our simple wants and I want humanity to benefit.

"I want to see rural sections which have remained barren because it cost too much to pump the water to irrigate them, spring into bloom. I want to see the smallest farm house in the most isolated places with its electric lights and stoves; in other words, I want humanity to benefit."

"How about the gasoline industry if motor cars are to be run without fuel?" he was asked.

"The supply of petroleum is limited", he answered. "There are 30 other purposes to which petroleum products can be turned, so the oil producers will not suffer."

"Can you explain your invention so that the non-technically trained can understand it?"

"That would be difficult, especially without divulging information that is now in the patent office; besides, the generation of power always is difficult to explain.

"Electric generators have been used in power plants for a great many years. We all know what you have to do to make a generator and we all know that electricity is its product but we don't know very much about what really is going on inside that generator."

While the patents for his device still are pending, Mr Perrigo is keeping his working models in the vault of a downtown bank to prevent the possibility of their being copied.



Kansas City Star (August 7, 1927) ~

"Electricity Power from Air?"

An invention that will revolutionize radically all power producing and power using machinery of the entire world, if in practical use it equals the miracle of its demonstration, was given a showing here yesterday to newspaper men and Lou E. Holland, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

It is a device to collect electrical energy from the ether and convert it into a powerful current of electricity of a type dissimilar in many ways from the direct or alternating current now known to electricians.

So far as could be determined even by the most skeptical of those witnessing the demonstration yesterday, the device is exactly what Harry E. Perrigo, the inventor, asserts it to be -- a method for collecting natural electricity from the ether, in unlimited quantity and without cost.

More Power Than Needed ~

One feature of the demonstration was the operation of a motorcar by power from a small model of the invention. The engine had been removed from the car and an electric motor substituted. The device supplied power in such quantity that it had to be reduced and yet propelled the car with speed and ease.

A detailed examination of the car showed the absence of any possible form of power except the inventor's small device and it is of such an open type that one may see clear through the mass of wires and coils.

Other demonstrations were given with other models of the device, with the machine and electric lights and motors held in the hands of spectators, yet the device produced current to do any electrical task assigned to it.

Col. Paul E. Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc., was there with Mr Holland, being his guest for the day. He took an active part in the testing and enthusiastically was declaiming the invention as revolutionary.

Cheap As Similar Motor ~

To operate a motor car would require a model weighing about 20 pounds, Mr Perrigo computes, but he has given no thought the probable cost of building it. However, he estimates the cost at no more than an electric motor of the same size.

A device of the size of a coffee can would light and heat an average home, he declares, cutting off forever all fuel and lighting bills.

And one can go on and dream of an electrified world with free power for all industries and operations, increased yields of foods from dry areas that could be irrigated with this free energy, the passing of wood and coal and oil as fuels.

At first thought, not one of the persons seeing yesterday's demonstration could give much credence to the inventor's declaration that his invention was a way to obtain unlimited electrical power from the ether without any cost.

There was not a doubter left as to the success of the demonstration, but the witnesses could not in any sense qualify as electrical engineers.

Electricity Always In Ether ~

As near as a layman can understand, Mr Perrigo's theory is the revolution of the earth sets up a form of electric currents that are forever present in the ether. His theory is to capture those electrical impulses in very much the same way that a radio antenna picks up the programs broadcast from WDAF. Instead of a machine to turn the radio impulses into music, Mr Perrigo has a machine to turn the ether's electrical store into controlled power. He declares it is really no more mysterious than the fact that an electric dynamo picks electricity out of the air, although the dynamo must have a power to revolve it while his device sits perfectly still and seemingly produces many fold more electricity than a dynamo of the same bulk.

Demonstrating the different nature of this electricity, Mr Perrigo showed how high voltage could be transmitted over hair-size wires and light a series of electric lamps although a sufficient power of the well known electricity to light those lamps would have melted the small wires immediately.

Clearer Light Than Usual ~

And it imparted an unusual glow to the electric lamps, giving them a clear brilliancy with none of the effervescent haze that surrounds the wires in a lamp when lighted with ordinary electricity.

Mr Perrigo has spent years on his invention. Years ago he conceived the idea that there was an unlimited source of electricity in the air that could be harnessed with a collector. He has not reached the present measure of success without a row of hard knocks along the way.

In whatever neighborhood he has lived since moving here 15 years ago, it has been common knowledge that Mr Perrigo was the frequent victim of electric shocks that often came near proving fatal. He has been revived by pulmotors time and again.

The first model of his device was constructed with makeshift material. A leaf from Mrs Perrigo's dining room table was the basis, with the bread box used, sheets torn up and the strips shellacked to be used for insulation. But as junky as it was, it operated a small motor, and that original model is still preserved and used as a part of his demonstration.

Sickness Delayed His Work ~

In 1922 he got the device to such a point of perfection that he went before Congress and defeated a war-time measure that proposed to give 17-year rights to another person for a blanket patent on all free energy devices.

Then three years of sickness came, and the invention progressed slowly. Mrs Perrigo is not electrically inclined, but she has carried forward the experiments under his direction and has always been his assistant.

Mr Perrigo is not offering stock for sale and says he has made all necessary arrangements for financing the device when it is ready for manufacture.



Photo Caption: In a semi-public demonstration here yesterday of an invention said by its inventor to be able to collect electricity from the ether, in unlimited quantity and without cost, a motor car was propelled with perfect success, then an examination of the car allowed to show the absence of engine, storage battery or other usual form of power. The upper photograph shows under the motorcar hood, engine missing and an electric motor in its place. The equipment above the motor is a series of resistance coils, the collection device used being too powerful for the motor. The middle photograph shows the collector placed on the floor by the driver, a makeshift arrangement for the test. Below is Mr Perrigo, with his wife, seated in the test car. Lou E. Holland, president of the Chamber of Commerce, is standing on the near side of the car. Col. Paul E. Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc., stands on the other side. They were among those attending the demonstration.

Kansas City Times (August 8, 1927) ~

"Electricity from the Air"

H.E. Perrigo, a nervous, red-haired little electrician, stood last night among a confused display of strange devices in his basement workshop at 1116 Bennington Avenue. He was still a bit haggard from an illness of three years, but his energy, dynamic as that which his devices "pick out of the air", was unabated. Mr. Perrigo had just returned from a conference with Lou E. Holland, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

"There are no batteries in this room", he said. "There are no light and power wires. There is nothing but these unconnected accumulators you see before you."

On an old kitchen chair stood an object about one and one-half feet square, several inches thick. It appeared to consist of two parallel metal squares, separated and held together by numerous pegs woven around which was a maze of thin copper wires. It stood on edge, resting against the back of a chair. On the seat of the chair was a round metallic object, resembling, at a glance, a huge spring, a foot and a half in diameter, from an alarm clock. In a mechanical sense it was in no way similar. But it might as well have been an alarm clock spring, for all Mr. Perrigo would tell of its construction. The first object was the collector, the second the generator.

No Moving Parts, No Wheels ~

Neither had any moving parts. They have no wheels. They are immobile, simply an arrangement of wires. On the to edge of the flat box was a switch. Thence ran two wires, connected with forty-five 100-watt standard electric light bulbs.

Mr. Perrigo pulled the switch. There was no arc as the contact was made. The 45 bulbs flashed brightly and burned with a steady white glow. There was never a flicker. He turned 44 lights off, leaving one. It did not flicker as the 44 lights went off and on.

"This little device, the Perrigo Electric Accumulator", said Mr. Perrigo, will light 8,000 bulbs as easily as it lights one. I can build one of any size, to produce the results that any amount of dynamo electricity will produce."

He picked up a little narrow box, in the top of which was a pane of glass, through which one might see more pegs, more intricate wiring. He connected a small electric fan to the poles, and the fan whizzed.

Tests Everywhere But Under The Sea ~

"There are skeptics yet", he said. "Some think I am picking up leaking electricity. This free energy device has been tested at an altitude of 12,000 feet, on the sea, on deserts, everywhere except in a submarine. Everywhere it runs smoothly, without fluctuation".

In his Reo roadster he had a large motor mounted, the one he demonstrated Saturday to Lou E. Holland, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Col. Paul E. Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc. Mr. Perrigo crawled into the seat, threw a switch, and a big all-speed motor, standing in the place of the gasoline engine, roared.

"Rheostat control", said Mr. Perrigo. "It will run at all speeds. I do not need clutches".

There were two "mystery boxes" in the car, one of which picked the electricity out of the ether, the inventor explained, another which regulated its intensity.

"It will be on the market in the near future", Mr. Perrigo said. "I cannot say more at this time. It will be manufactured by a Kansas City company.

"We do not intend to harm the men who produce electrical current by other means. Perhaps they will manufacture and distribute the little units. The can do it gradually, so there will not be a sudden, destructive revolution. That is bad economy. There is to be no monopoly. But



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Level up
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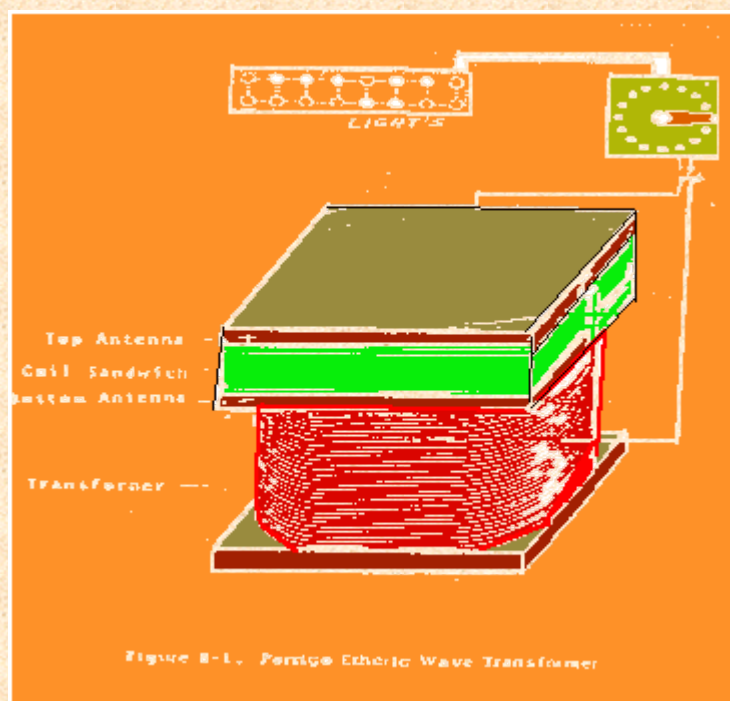


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METHOD AND APPARRATUS FOR ACCUMULATING ELECTRIC ENERGY AND TRANSFORMING ETHER ELECTRIC ENERGY

Drawings by Geoff Egel ,Content Author unknown

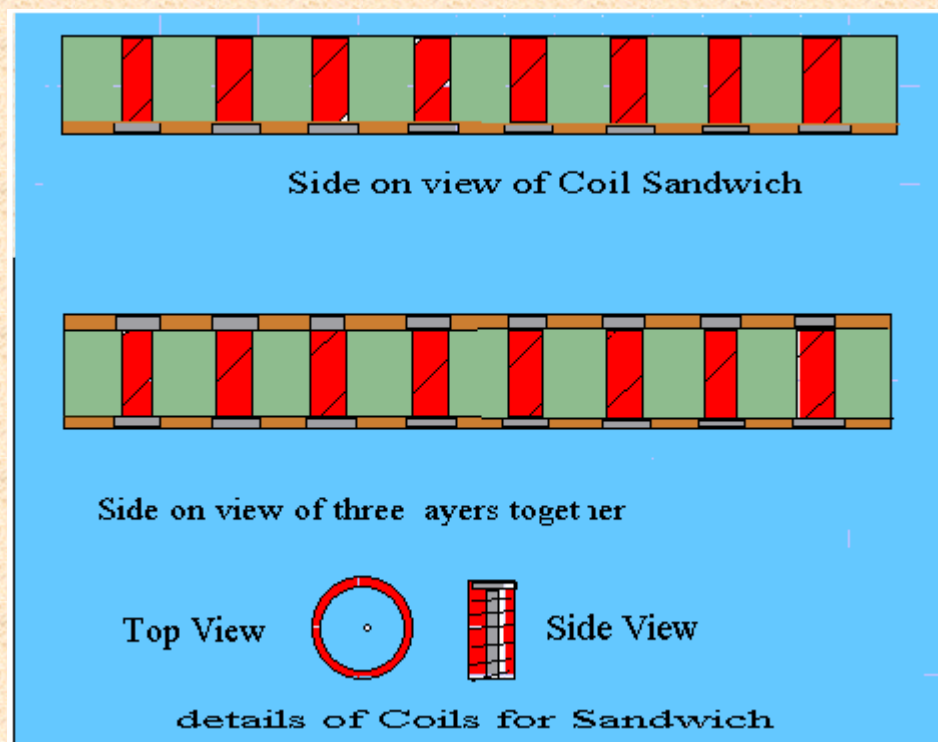
In 1926. Harry E. Perrico claimed to have discovered a method to tap the energy from atmospherics. He even had a car which he converted to run on electricity. that was generated in his ether wave accumulator".

He applied for a patent December 31 1925 with serial number 78,715 being assigned. Perrigo's patent application Is considered a "classic" In patent law and Is listed under the classification of Perpetual Motion Machines and other Impossible Inventions.

Despite the Patent Office's attitude towards Perrico's invention, there were a number of reputable people who claimed to have witnessed his device In action producing useable electric power.

The existence of electromagnetic radiation, the modern term, or electric waves In the ether as it used to be called was known by Hertz, a research scientist who discovered the photoelectric effect

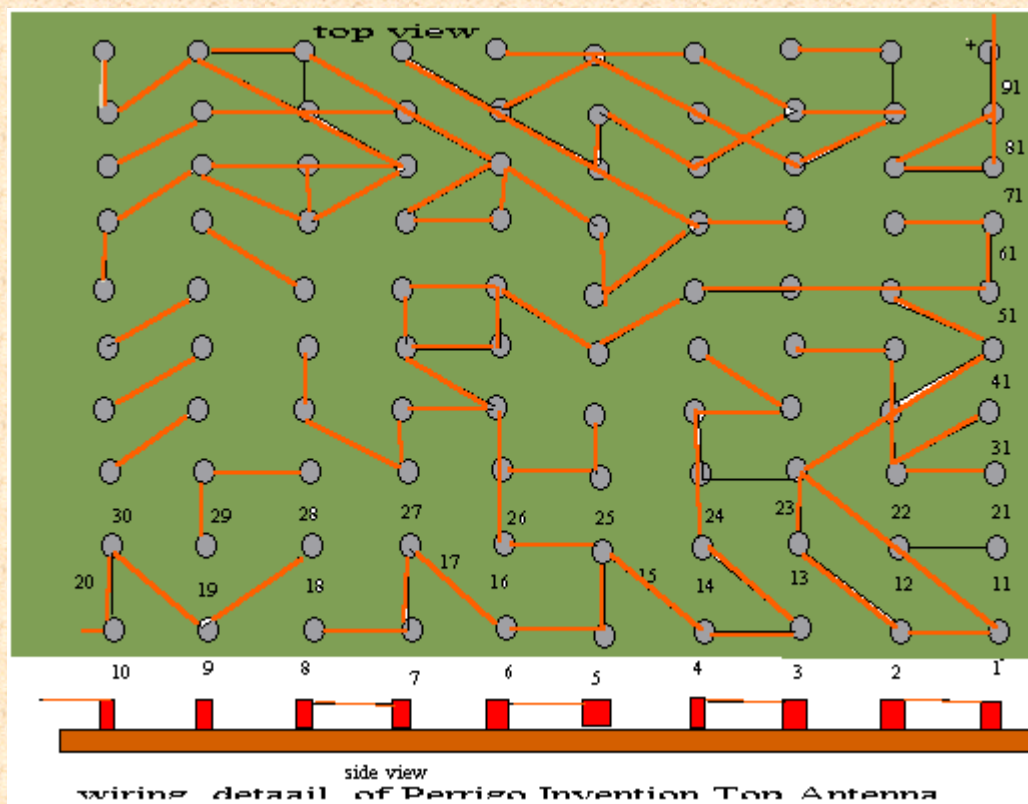
In 1887. Atmospherics, an electrical disturbance in the atmosphere, were known to produce noises In the early radio telegraph stations, some being strong enough to drown out the received signal.



> Perrigo deduced that here was a possible source of electrical power.

All that was needed was a method of transforming the existing radiation Into useable energy. Hie claimed to have developed a mechanism to intercept and collect from the general ether field electric wave energy and to transform it into useable electromotive force.

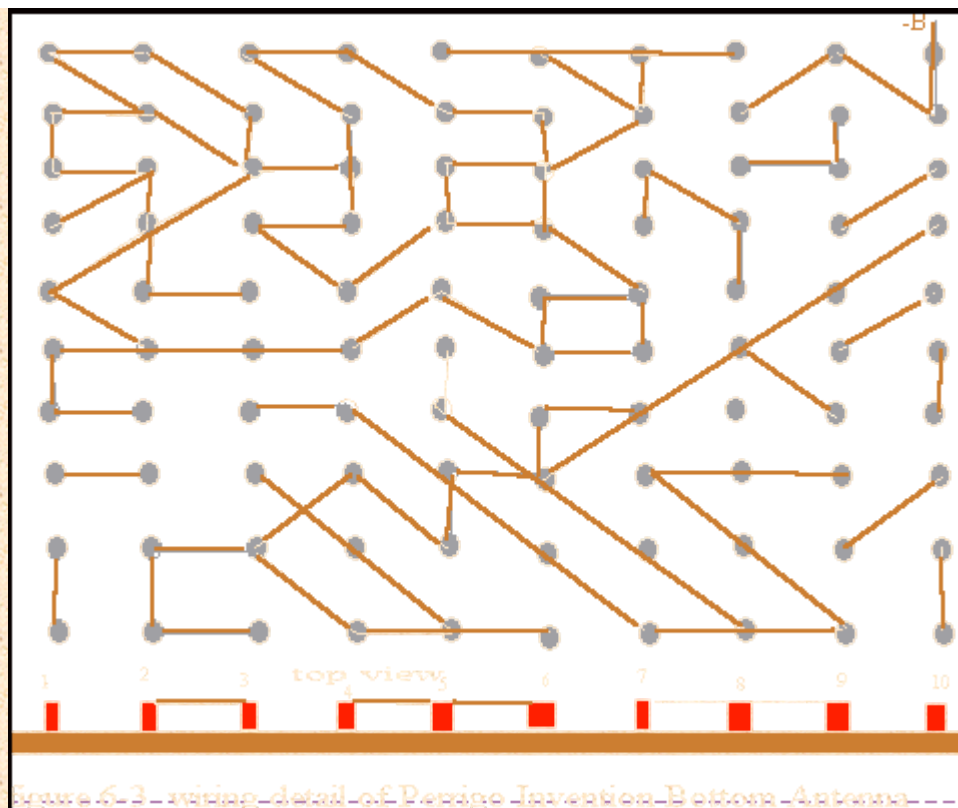
The basic method he used was an antenna arrangement which collected and resisted the Incoming energy raising It to a high enough current level where it could be run through a special electrical transformer to further intensify the available power.



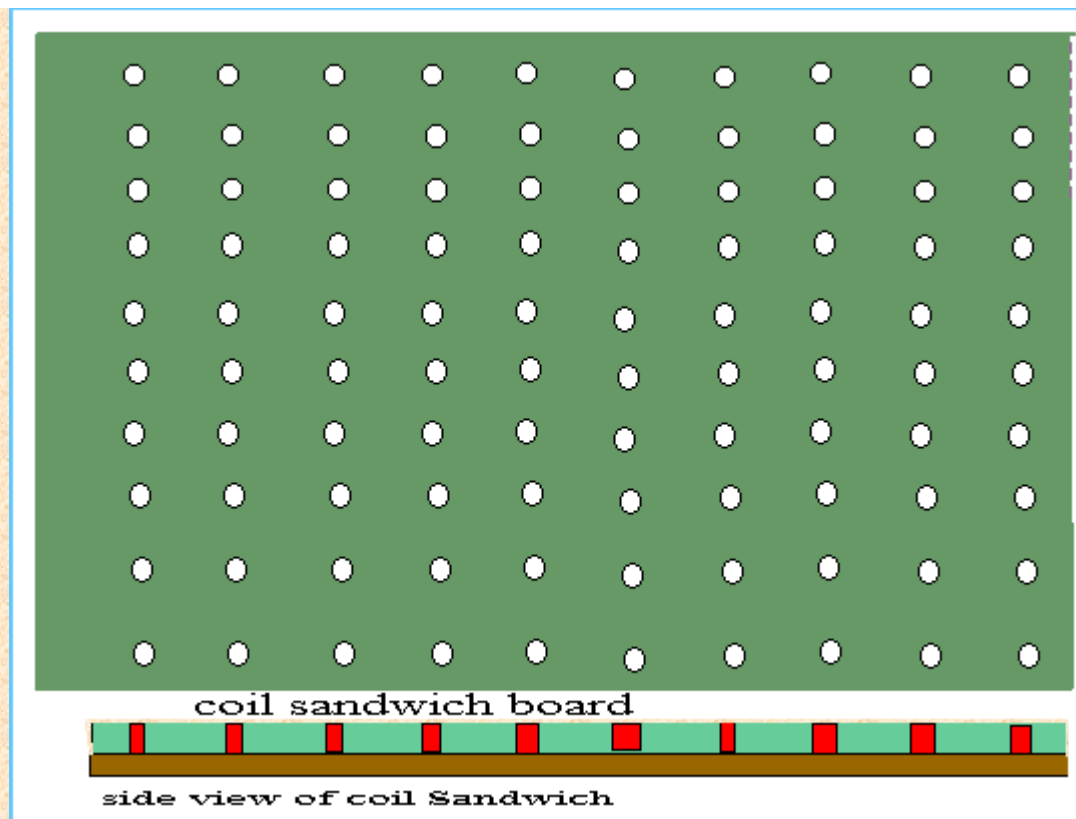
Perrigo's antenna was derived from his experiments with various wire shapes, sizes and arrangements. One of his more successful attempts was to partially pound 100 roofing nails into a board a 10 x 10 array and wrap very fine wire around each nail, making it a small electromagnet.

Then by trial and error approach he connected the ends of the electromagnets to other nails in such a way that there was a maximum voltage between the wire and the nail.. His patent application mirrored this electrical connection scheme in a more refined electromechanical approach.

Two accumulator plates were made with 100 round protruding knobs in a square 10 X 10 array



The accumulator plates were then sandwiched together with an insulator material between them. The insulator had 100 holes matching the protrusions on the plates. Placed in each hole was a special coil wrapped around a bundle of wire . Once the accumulator plates were sandwiched ,a measureable electrical voltage existed between points A and B on plates one and two respectively.



A very complicated transformer was attached to these two points.

The plates were set on top of the transformer and Perrigo claimed this arrangement enhanced the energy accumulation process.

I have no idea of what materials the plate or protrusions were made. The patent drawing would lead one to believe they are the same material.

It could be a metal or a nonconductor, such as wood or a combination. The protrusions were connected by the same wiring scheme

Previously mentioned for the roofing nail model. The connections were different for the two plates.

(See diagrams for the plates connections)

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